THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG. SUNDAY, JUNE 16. 1889.

HOMES OF ALL AGES.

A Fantastic but Interesting Feature of the Paris Exposition.

THE DWELLINGS OF MANKIND.

Representations of Human Habitations of All Ages.

PROM MOUNTAIN CAVERNS TO PALACES

WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.2

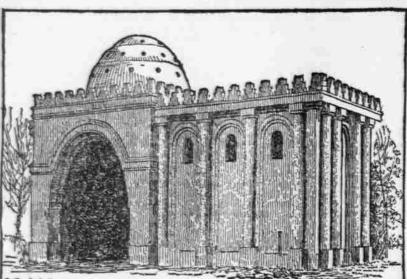


Paris Exposition, and forming a prominent feature of it, is a strip of ground covered with a gro-

filmsy Japanese, Hindoo palaces and Cherokee wigwams, all stand on common ground and on equal footing. Here is every building material that man's ingenuity ever

below are utterly beyond reach. The traces of winding trails can be seen in the face of the cliffs, but time has so changed the structure of the ground that it would be madness ture of the ground that it would be madness to the shore we know that the dwellto attempt the climb. Some of the dwellings are isolated, some in groups of two or three, others clustering into little villages. At intervals along the higher ridges are the remains of round stone signal towers. The houses within reach have been most thoroughly investigated, and evidences of considerable civilization have been found. Many of the houses have plastered walls, the plaster evidently being spread with the hands, as the imprints of human fingers are often traced out. The walls thus stuccoed are in many cases adorned with highly colored designs and hieroglyphics. Recolored designs and hieroglyphics. Re-mains of pottery and stone implements have been found in considerable quantity, but no trace whatever of the cliff builders themselves-not even a bone. Without doubt these ancient people were fire worshipers, and burnt their dead. At their dizzy height the cliff builders had a broader horizon than their valley fellow-men, and an earlier chance at their sun god. The cave and cliff dwellers are supposed

esque pile of build- to be the ancesters of the Aztecs. The relics graceful architecture of the Greek goes hand in hand with the practical lives of its old Roman conqueror, stately Artec piles, each projecting over the other after the fashion of tiles. These rude habitations had a



PERSIAN DWELLING

sought out or contrived; granite, sandstone, limestone, marble, sun and kilned bricks, tiles, adobe, plaster, mud, thatch, wattles, and straw, and wondrous combinations. - It is an object lesson within the grasp of all, appealing alike to the wondering countryman and the skilful architect. These historic dwellings have been designed one and all by Mr. Charles Gautier, the designer of the Grand Opera, and the leading architect



he has performed his work entitles him to a high place among the heroes of the Exhibi-

THE CAVE DWELLERS.

Everybody is interested in the history of man-how he lived in the early days, when the advantages had no chance with the disneivantages, and every man was self-made. Prehistoric man had a hard time with nature and storms in hollow trees or under the lee of rocks and cliffs, but these were unfit for wondrons tales of this El Dorado—this dwellings, as they offered no protection from golden kingdom across the sea. wild beasts and men. Caves, however, fitted One of the most interesting n

creased the number of rooms, added store uses and granaries. Stones took the place of brick, while plain pillars cut from a single stone and devoid of base and capital broke the monotony of the walls. The roof, too, took on

A MORE SUBSTANTIAL AIR. being formed of stout timbers, making a level terrace for an evening's siesta. There were commonly two entrances to each dwelling, but no doors, curtains being used to screen the interior from the street. But like all early civilized nations the Aztecs succumbed to barbarous but more powerful races, and their architecture suffered a like races, and their architecture suffered a like degeneracy. The Pueblos, Zunis and Moguis are the degenerate relics of the Axtees. Like the ancient cliff builders, the Moguis have their habitations in the bigh rocks. Again, they follow the ancestral style in that their huts are built of mud and atone and entered by ladders. The Zunis build on the slightly raised ground on the plains. Their houses are strongly built or adobe, but what is curious is that they are entered by ladder at the second story. Once in a while you find story. Once in a while you find a ground door. The windows are mere holes, though in some instances usinglass is fastened in. The Incas built their dwellings low and solid. There was nothing provided in the control of the control o solid. There was nothing pretentious in the outside walls, which were, for the most part,

of rough hewn porphery and granite, fitted at the jointures with exquisite nicety. The roo! was commonly bell-shaped in form, and built of wood and rushes. Few buildings ever reached a second story, for the immense area of ground built upon gave ample ac-commodation. The rooms, which opened upon a square court, were lighted by means of the doors above, and the latter were curious as resembling closely the Egyptian, with slanting sides and diminished lintel. The plain outer walls gave no idea of the splendor within. Gold was abundant in the mountains about, and most generously was and her creatures. In those days each struck out for himself, and man found that the first requisite of life was to keep out of the life was to keep out of the life was to keep out of the life was to keep out of t harm's way. He must have a hiding place where he could be secure when off his guard. He had often taken shelter from the tempett and storms in hollow trees or under the lee

One of the most interesting models at the



his wants exactly. A few hours' labor with | Exposition is a reed like structure resting rocks and stone, and he had a detensible on poles in a miniature lake. This repre-fortress within which he could cook his dinfortress within which he could cook his din-ner with comfort and security. When he went fishing he would block up the entrance to his cave just as we would lock the front door, and feel tolerably sure of finding things as he left them. The cave dweller, or troglodyte, did not wander abroad, but hunted and fished in the country around his dwelling place. In Colorado and the Southwest we find many of these clefts and caves.

Much more secure were the homes of the eliffdwellers. As sate as the goat on the roof, they had little need to block up their doorways. But their immunity was bought at the expense of a steep, hard climb. The cliff dwellers were not content, however, with natural caves, but in many instances built houses and towers of mud and stone on the narrow shelves of the cliffs, some of two stories, but the majority of about six feet in height. Arizona was the great land of the cliff dwellers. Here 1,000 feet above the valley of Rio Mancos

prototype existed in prehistoric times in Switzerland and Ireland. Evidence goes to show that these lake dwellers were descended from a very ancient race that covered the shores of the Baltic-a rude race who did not have the building instinct, who protected themselves from wild beasts by means of fires along the beach. They buried their dead in stone chests, as did our lake builders after them. As they grew more civilized they ventured farther and farther into the interior, and came finally to settle on the Swiss lakes. While the first race left nothing but stone relies, we find implements of bronze among the latter. The traces of this ancient race of the bronze age have been discovered very recently, and since the first investigations thousands and thousands of relies have come to light. From the preservation of the piles and stakes at the bottom of the lakes and the numerous relies. the lakes and the numerous relics, we can night, while down from the ceiling hang instruct a Lacustrine dwelling with toler-ble accuracy.

night, while down from the ceiling hang herbs and spices and fruits. Here and there in the walls little alcoves are cut for the reof the lakes and the numerous relies, we can

the valley of Rio Mancos

THE CLIPPS ARE HONEYCOMBED

with these prehistoric habitations. Some that look like little specks from the valley

able accuracy.

The lake dwellers sought the lake for experience of preserves and dishes. At one end of the room is a fireplace, but the most festened upon piles. The frames of the houses were circular in form, 10 or 12 feet

in the walls little alcoves are cut for the reception of preserves and dishes. At one end of the room is a fireplace, but the most own houses were circular in form, 10 or 12 feet

danger. Herodotus gives us a sketch of the Paro-Herodotus gives us a sketch of the Paronian dwellers on Lake Prasias, who must have lived in somewhat the same way. The Irish lake dwellers were of late origin. Their huts were built in the midst of swamps, shallow water being chosen in preference to deep, as the former could be filled up. Thus the Irish holder made an artificial island for himself—stockaded it and dwelt like a have in a stalk with a stalk with the same way. and dwelt like a baron in a castle with a most. The modern race that most resemble the ancient lake dwellers are the inhabitants of New Guinea and Central Africa, where the buts on the river are built both on piles or on earth spread on the long grass.

or on earth spread on the long grass.

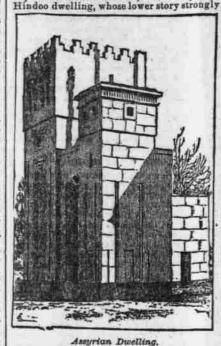
There is a great gap between the prehistoric and the historic periods, and we have not as yet collected enough materials to bridge it over. The Egyptians are the earliest race of which we have anything like definite knowledge, but sadly enough, the records of the dwelling houses of this race, as well as of the Assyrian, the Persian and the Greek, are very deficient. The Egyptians of the Egyptians and the Greek, are very deficient. tesque pile of buildings representing the dwellings of mankind from the earliest known periods to the present time. Never did a happy family present a more striking diversity—a more fantastic unity. The solid masoury of the Egyptians shadows the thatched and masted huts of the lake dwellers, the graceful architecture of the Greek goes to show that the early a buildings—that they were the work of much more ancient people. The rough fishing and commerce they commanded better building has but out of reeds and mud. As the race grew more prosperous through fishing and commerce they commanded better building material, and bamboo and sun dried bricks came into voque. The rough were toward of jointure. The earliest Egyptian houses were built of sandstone, but later limestone jointure. The earliest Egyptian houses were built of sandstone, but later limestone were built of sandstone, but later limestone and sun-burnt brick came into vogue. A common type of Egyptian dwelling was a three-story structure, or more correctly, two stories, with an open gallery flanked with miniature columns. The better class of houses were generally built about a court on which rooms opened on three, and sometimes four, sides. The open courtyard held a reservoir for water or often-times a fountain. The visitor entered the house through a massive porch, and could pass by means of the staircase, which ran through the center of the house, to the open terrace above. Some times the houses contained two courts, one for visitors, the other for the exclusive use of the women. The grounds round about were worked over into conventional gardens with artificial height of three stories. The modern houses ponds, trees in pots, etc., very much after the fashion of the Japanese to-day. The modern Egyptians have dwellings resem-bling, in a small way, those of their ancestors. Here you find the two courts, the flat roofs and the open galleries, but the structures are far less substantial and imposing.

Assyria has grand ruins, but ruins they were early destined to be from the perisha-ble quality of the material. Sunburnt bricks were universally used, and to secure solidity the walls were

> BUILT OF TREMENDOUS THICKNESS. The Assyrian dwelling, as erected at Paris, shows the type of the early private houses. They were many stories in height, had no windows on the lower story, the only opening being at the entrance. As a rule the roofs of the Assyrian houses were flat, the roofs of the Assyrian nouses were hat, though early reliefs show us structures capped with hemispherical and oval cupolas, the light being admitted through openings at the top. Within the walls, spread with a layer of plaster and painted, were set off by friezes and borders of glazed tiles. The Chaldean clay was most admirably suited for tile making, and from the relies of the glazing that have come down to us we know that the early Assyrians must have been masters of the art. The palaces of the Assyrians were almost universally built of

in diameter, and covered with a mixture of clay and wattles. From the remains of parallel rows of stakes from the platform piles to the shore we know that the dwellings were connected with the mainland by narrow bridges easily detensible in time of Sometimes an unlucky individual rolls about in his sleep and contain his legen and contains his head under about in his sleep and gets his head under the quilt, and is pulled out dead in the

Let us turn now to the architecture of the far East. One of the most striking of the exposition models is a tall, double-cupolaed



resembles the Egyptian. The approach is much more pretentious than the Assyrian, but there is the same piling up of stories. The distinctive feature, however, is the balcony tiers and the curvilinear pitch roof. The modern Hindoo houses feel the in-fluence of this early style, for to-day we see are built of brick, coated with cement, and in many cases are connected by long stretches of terraces, bounded by railings. Similar railings border the flat roofs, a favorite rewith a generous quantity of doors, many of the rooms having a door pierced in each wall. The Hindoos have a curious method of cooling their rooms. Down from the ceiling and about seven feet from the floor hangs a broad belt of painted canyas called a nunkah with a consencanvas called a punkah, with a rope at-tached to swing it by. A few pulls at this with the aid of the cross drafts from the four doors, sends a delightful breeze through the room. What paradise it would be for the lazy Hindoo to lie on his divan and refresh himself with the cooling air from one of our wooden revolving fans. Hindoo furniture is heavy and richly carved, but what strikes the traveler as queer is that each piece is set perhaps a foot from the wall. This is done to protect the heads and necks of the family and their visitors from the attacks of insects that drop from the pictures and the

In Benar s, one meets with very high stone structures, sometimes built to the height of seven stories. There is a very pretty model of a Japanese dwelling at the Exposition. Everything



LAKE DWELLING.

sun-burnt brick, with revetements or coverings of hewn stone, and from the preservation of the latter we learn considerable vation of the latter we learn considerable about their architecture. The private dwellings, however, were without this sub-stantial veneer, and nothing but rubbish heaps mark their site. There is little temptation for the antiquarian to poke around these mounds, when, by working at the old palace sites, he can possibly unearth a bit of sculptured revetement, rich with suggestions of past centuries. Modern Assyria, then, is a land of ruins and rubbish. From the brick heaps scattered gen-erously about near and far the Assyrians of to-day have gathered the materials for their houses. The rounded and brulsed corners of yellowish-red bricks attest their age, and the walls thus reconstructed are very picturesque in their roughness. Like the ancient piles, the houses rise to good height: there is the same lack of windows, and the entrance is very insignificent. It is not an uncommon sight in the Assyria of to-day to see a projecting window over the highway after the fashion of our American bow win-dows. Here the well-to-do Assyrian, with his curling hookah, reclines at his ease, and looks far up and down the street, or talks with the passing neighbors. Often houses are connected across the way. Again do we find the custom of building the house about a square interior court. The supper and the sleeping rooms are all open to the air, for in that climate there is little fear of rold, chilly winds. So hot does it often get that many of the houses have subterranean

BUILT ESPECIALLY TO KEEP COOL IN. The furniture of an Assyrian house is simple. If a man is very well off he usually affords the luxury of a bed raised on four legs. The women are not regarded with much deference. The children generally sleep on a mattress together, while the servants have to be content with a simple mat.
Comparatively nothing is known of the
architecture of the early Persian dwelling.
They were without doubt built of very perishable material-were simple and unosten-tatious in design. Of the royal dwellings we get some information. These were built upon a grand scale. The plan was commonly oblong, with a square hall, the ceilings of which were upheld by columns. The back and sides of the hall led into apartments, and in this respect the dwellings were very similar to the better known Roman houses. A modern Persian village is a very cheerless place. The outside walls of the houses are grim and uninviting, they having no windows on the street side. They are mostly structures of unburnt brick, color of mud. The Persian proprietor, however, is satisfied with decorating the inside walls, preferring to make himself at home rather than cater to

here the Japanese squat and paint queer pictures or eat their rice. The valuables of

connected with this unique race is interest build, earthquakes and consequently fires are too common. Wood and a combination of clay and chopped straw with cement

finish are the most common materials.

Tvery house is encircled by a balustraded veranda on to which all the rooms open, and in the better class of buildings a pretentions.

portico shades the doorway. The gardens that adorn every house are laid out with

painful exactness. Mountains and rills, forests and fish ponds abound in miniature

-a landscape of extraordinary diversity. The houses are fitted up scantily within

Stuffed straw matting cover the flo

Hindoo Dwelling

the household, instead of adorning the house are stowed away in a separate fire-proof building on the grounds. This store room is covered with a coating of mud on the outside one foot thick, while the windows are closed with metal shutters. further provide against fire the Japanese keep a vessel full of liquid mud with which to plaster their treasure-house at any given

The collection of models at the Exposition is very complete. Space does not allow to describe the Greek and the Roman, the Gothic and the Romanesque and the work of the renaissance. But with these the reader are familiar, for the continent is covered with their monuments, and every manual of architecture is rich with their

-"I want 2,000 girls to pick strawberries," was an advertisement in a Cincinnati paper which sent about 700 girls on a wild-goose chase to the country. Someone had done it for a job on an old farmer,

Some Pleasant Recollections of the Great Commander.

HE DID NOT WANT A THIRD TERM.

Advocating the Appointment of the Electoral Commission.

Goorge W. Childs, in next month's Lippincott's, will state his personal recellections of General Grant. Among other things Mr. Childs says: General Grant was not an ardent student. Early in life he was somewhat of a novel reader, but latterly he read history, biography and travels. He was a careful reader, and remembered everything he read, but he had nothing which could be distinctly called cultivated literary taste. He was a great reader of newspapers. I remember once his coming to Long Branch when General Sherman's work had just been published, and I asked him if he had read it. He said: No, he had not had time io read it; and one of the persons present observed: "Why, General, you won't find much in it about yourself. He doesn't seem to think

cisms, but I am going to read it and judge for myseli." After he had read over the book carefully and attentively, I asked him what he thought of it. "Well," he said, "it has done me full justice. It has given me more credit than I deserved. Any criticism I might make would be that I think he has not done justice to Logan, Blair and other volunteer generals. These men did their duty faithfully, and I never believe in im-

you were in the war." The General said: "I

don't know; I have read some adverse criti-

puting motives to people."

While living in Long Branch there was hardly a Confederate officer that came to the place without visiting the General. He was always glad to see them, and with those men he invariably talked over the war. The General had a very high opinion of General Joe Johnston, and always spoke of him as being one of the very best of Southern Gen-erals, and at one of my dinners I had the pleasure of getting Johnston, Grant and Sherman together.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION. General Grant was staying with me in Philadelphia during the canvass of the election between Tilden and Hayes, and on the morning of the momentous day after the election, when the returns gave Tilden a majority of all the electors, he accompanied me to my office. In a few moments an eminent Republican Senator and one or two other leading Republicans walked in, and they went over the returns. These leaders, notwithstanding the returns, said, "Hayes is elected," an opinion in which the others coincided. General Grant listened to them, but said nothing. After they had settled the matter in their own minds, he said, "Gentlemen, it looks to me as if Mr. Tilden was elected." He afterward sent for me in Washington, and said, "This matter is very complicated, and the people will not be satisfied unless something is done in regard to it which will look like justice. Now," he continued, "I have spoken of an Electoral Commission, and the leaders of the party They say if an Electoral Commission is appointed you might as well count in Mr.

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He was of a very kindly nature, generous that the records of deeds, wills, leases and other documents relating to the titles of real property which would have caused enormous trouble.

But the greatest of all the embarrans loaded they would let him in and deposit his load, and if he stayed all night he would have caused the records of deeds, wills, leases and other documents relating to the titles of real property which would have caused enormous trouble.

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At this little burst of enthusiasm I said other documents relating to the titles of real property which would have caused enormous trouble.

But the greatest of all the embarrans his load, and if he stayed all night he would have a common of the property which would have a common of the property which would h raud. If I were Mr. Hayes I would not have it unless it were settled in some way outside the Scuate. This matter is opposed by the leading Republicans in the House and Senate and throughout the country."

President Grant invited the leading Re-

publican Senators to dine with him to meet me and to get their views. He said to me: "You see the feeling here. I find them almost universally opposed to anything like an Electoral Commission," I named a leading Democrat in the House (Samuel J. Randall), who was perhaps one of the most prominent men in the country, a man of great influence and of great integrity of character, whom it would be well for General Grant to see in the matter, and the sug-gestion was acted on. I sent for Mr. Randall to come to the White House, and put the dilemma to him in President Grant's name as follows: "It is very hard for the President and very embarrassing to men on his own side that this matter does not seem to find favor with them, besides having Democratic opposition. Republicans think you might as well count Tilden in, but, as the feeling throughout the country demands as honest a count of the vote as possible, this Electoral Commission ought to be appointed.

FIGHTING FOR HIS PARTY.

The answer at once was that the Democrats would favor it, and it was through that gentleman and General Grant that the plan was carried through. There is another point of politics not generally known. During General Garfield's canvass Garfield became very much demoralized. Then follows a record of the part taken by Conkling, Bandall, General Patterson, etc., in the matter of the Electoral Commission, after which Mr. Childs remarks: He said that he thought that the Republicans would not carry Indiana, and he was doubtful if they would carry Ohio. During that emergency strong appeals were made to General Grant, and he at once threw himself into the beach. He saw his strong personal friends and told them they must help. There was one very strong man, a Senator, whom General Grant sent for and told him that he must turn in, and, though he first declined, at General Grant's urgent solicitation he entered the field and contributed handsomely to the victory. General Grant went into the canvass with might and main. The tide was turned, and it was through General Grant's personal efforts, seconded by his strong personal friends, who did not feel any particular interest in Garfield's elec-tion, that he was elected.

As to General Grant's third term, he never by word or by letter ever suggested to anyone that he would like to be nominated for a third term. Neither Mr. Conkling nor General Logan nor Senator Cameron nor General Logan nor Senator Cameron had any assurance from him in any way that he wished the nomination, and they proceeded in that fight without any authority from him whatever. His heart was not on a third term at all. Ee had had enough of politics. After his second term he told me, "I feel like a boy out of school." At first General Grant intended to decline. In his conversation with me he said. "It is his conversation with me he said, "It is very difficult to decline a thing which has never been offered," and before he left this country for the West Indies, I said, "General, you leave this matter in the hands of your friends." He knew I was opposed to a third term, and his political friends were in favor of it, not merely as friends, but because they thought he was the only man who could be elected. There is not a line of his in existence in which he expressed any desire to have that nomination. Toward the last, when the canvass became very hot, I suppose his natural feeling was that he should like to win. That was natural. But he never laid any plans. He never encouraged or abetted anything toward a third term movement.

He was very magnanimous to those who differed with him, and when I asked him what distressed him most in his political life, he said, "To be deceived by those I trusted." He had a good many distresses.

throat and it seemed to trouble him and whenever he ate a peach, of which he was very fond, he always suffered pain. I said Dr. Da Costa, one of the most eminent phy-G.W.CHILDS ON GRANT A PURE MAN.

Dr. Da Costa, one-of the most eminent physicians in the country, was coming down to Long Branch to spend a few days with me. He was an old friend and would be glad to look into the matter. Dr. Da Costa, on arriving, went over to the General's house, examined his throat carefully, gave a prescription and asked the General who his family physician was. General Grant said Dr. Fordyce Barker, and he was advised to see him at once. I could see that the General was suffering a good deal, though he was uncomplaining, and during the summer several times he asked me if I had seen Dr. Da Costa, and seemed to want to know exactly what was the matter with him. General Grant, after he got worse, said to me: "I want to come to Philadelphia and stay a few days with you and have a taik with Dr. Da Costa." He was not afraid of the dismatter how great the pressure brought to bear by friends.

General Grant would sit in my library HE NEVER SAID OR DID A MEAN THING

Da Costa." He was not afraid of the dis-case after he knew all about it, and the last time I saw him, just before he went to Mount McGregor, he said: "Now, Mr. Childs, I have been twice within half a minute of death. I realize it fully, and my life was only preserved by the skill and attention of my physicians. I have told them the payt time to be me so."

the next time to let me go."

The General had great will power, and the determination to finish his book kept him up. He quickly made up his mind that nis disease would prove fatal, but he was resolute to live until his work was done.

He said: "If I had been an ordinary man I would have been dead long ago."

In good health General Grant would smoke a dozen very large, strong cigars a day; but he could stop smoking at any time. He told me that toward the latter time. He told me that toward the latter part of the summer of 1884 he was smoking fewer and milder eigars, perhaps two or three a day. In February of 1885 he expected to pay me a visit. He wrote saying: "The doctor will not allow me to leave until the weather gets warmer. I am now quite well in every way, except a swelling of the tongue above the root, and the same thing in the tonsils just over it. It is very difficult for me to swallow enough to maintain my strength, and nothing gives me so tain my strength, and nothing gives me so much pain as to swallow water." I asked him about that, and he said: "If you could imagine what molten lead would be going down your throat, that is what I feel when I am swallowing." In that letter he further said: "I have not smoked a cigar since about the 20th of November; for a day or two I felt as though I would like to smoke, but after that I never thought of it."

HIS CLOSEST FRIEND.

The man who was perhaps nearer to him than anyone in his Cabinet was Mr. Hamil-ton Fish. He had the greatest regard for the latter's judgment. It was more than friendship—it was genuine affection between them, and General Grant always appreciated Mr. Fish's staying in his Cabinet, as Mr. Fish, if he had been governed by his own feelings, would not have done so. I know it was General Grant's desire to have

Mr. Fish as his successor to the Presidency.

Apropos of the Indian matter, he told me Apropos of the Indian matter, he told me that, as a young Lieutenant, he had been thrown among the Indians and had seen the unjust treatment they had received at the hands of the white men. He then made up his mind if he ever had any influence or power it should be exercised to try to ameliorate their condition, and the Indian ameliorate their condition, and the Indian Commission was his own idea. He wished to appoint the very best men in the United States. He selected William Welsh, William E. Dodge, Felix Brunot, of Pitzeburg; Colonel Robert Campbell, of St. Louis, and George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia. They were of the Indian Commission which he had endeavored to establish, and they always could count upon him is adding them in could count upon him in aiding them in every possible way. He took the greatest interest always in the commission, and never lost that interest. Even to his last

him, and say, "General, you can't afford to do this," and I would try to keep people away from him. In the case of one sub-scription, when they wanted him to contribute to a certain matter which I did not think he was able to do, I would not let

them go near him. Some injudicious per-son went, and he subscribed \$1,000. General Grant's home life, his veneration for his mother and family, his unjust treat-ment by General Halleck, his life at Long Branch, etc., are then related, and Mr. Childs, resuming, says: Once he had two cases of petition. He said, "I did a thing to-day that gave me a great pleasure. There was a poor Irish woman who had a boy in was a poor Irish woman who had a boy in the army, and she came down from New York and spent all her money. She had lost several boys in the army, and this one she wished to get out of the service to help support her. I gave her an order and was very glad to do it," but he did not add that he gave her also some money. "In contrast to that there was a lady of a very distinguished family of New York, who came here and wanted me to remove her son from Texas. He was an officer in the army, and I told her I could not do that. My rich petitioner then said, 'Well, could you not remove his regiment?' This would have involved a cost of \$100,000." General Grant didn't hesitate a moment to refuse a rich woman's unreasonable request, but it gave him pleasure to grant the petition of a poor

Irish woman. KIND TO THE POOR. He was very kind to the poor, and in fact to everybody, especially to widows and children of army officers. I gave him the names of quite a number of army officers' sons for appointment in the navy or army. He said: "I am glad to have these, I like to appoint army and navy men's chil-dren, because they have no political in-fluence." One-tenth of his appointments were the children of deceased army or nawere the children of deceased army of ina-val officers, young men without influence to get into West Point. There was hardly an army man, Confederate or Union, who was not a friend of General Grant. For General Sheridan he had an affectionate regard and I have often heard him say that he thought Sheridan the greatest fighter that ever lived, and if there was another war he would be the leader. As to General Fitz-John Porter's case,

spoke to him during the early stages of it at a time when his mind had been preju diced by some around him, and when he was very busy. Afterward, when he looked into the matter, he said that he was only sorry that he had so long delayed making the examination he ought to have done. He felt that if ever a man had been treated badly Porter was. He had examined the case most carefully, gone over every detail, and he was perfectly well satisfied that Por-ter was right. He wanted to do everything in his power to have him righted, and his only regret was that he should have neg-lected it so long and allowed Porter to rest

under injustice.

There are few men who would take a back track, as General Grant did, so publiely, so determinedly and so consistent right through I had several talks with him in regard to General Porter, and he was continually reiterating his regrets that he had not done justice to him when he had he had not done justice to him when he had the opportunity. He ran counter to a great many of his political friends in this matter, but his mind was absolutely clear. Not one man in a thousand would go back on his record in such an affair, especially when he was not in accord with the Grand Army or his strong political friends. General Grant went into the question most carefully, and his publications show how thoroughly he examined the subject, but he never wavered after his mind was settled. Then he set to work to repair the injury done Porter. It General Grant had jury done Porter. If General Grant had had time to examine it while he was Presidiffered with him, and when I asked him what distressed him most in his political life, he said, "To be deceived by those I trusted." He had a good many distresses.

THE FATAL CANCER.

When attention was first directed to his discase he told me he had a dryness in his

doing the right thing. He could not be swerved from the right in any case.

Another marked trait of his character was his purity in every way. I never heard him express an impure thought or make an indelicate illusion. There is nothing I ever heard him say that could not be repeated in the presence of women. He never used pro-fane language. He was very temperate in eating and drinking. In his own family, unless guests were present, he seldom drank wine. If a man were brought up for an ap-pointment, and it was shown that he was an immoral man, he would not appoint him, no

General Grant would sit in my library with four or five others chatting freely, and doing perhaps two-thirds of the talking. Let a stranger enter whom he did not know, and he would say nothing more during that evening. That was one peculiarity of his. He wouldn't talk to people unless he understood them. At a dinner party among intimate friends he would lead in the conversation but any align algorithm with any align algorithm. tion, but any alien element would seal his tongue. This great shyness or reticence sometimes, perhaps, made him misunder-

I never heard him say, nor did I ever know him to do, a mean thing. His entire truthfulness, his perfect honesty, were beyoud question. I think of him, now that he is dead, with ever-increasing admiration; I can recall no instance of vanity, of bombast or self-laudation. He was one of the great-est, one of the most modest, of men.

IMPORTANT PAPERS LOST. Some of the Curious Legal Sequels to the

Flood. There are other losses, difficulties and embarrassments beyond all yet indicated that may come in the wake of this deluge, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Great numbers

of important papers and documentary evi-dence have been washed away and in part or wholly destroyed-evidences of debts due or of credits claimed-notes, bills, bonds, agreements, contracts, book accounts— memoranda of work and labor done—and papers relating to all of the great variety of relations between debtor and creditor and employer and employed. It will require the highest exercise of honesty, equity and forbearance to bring justice and right out of the coil that might come from the loss of such a mass of papers. Fortunately, Johnstown is not a county seat, or there might have to be added the destruction of court he is a suspicious character. I tell you bees

HOW DOTH THE BEE?

Some Interesting Facts About the Busy Gatherer of Honey.

A BATTLE BETWEEN TWO QUEENS.

Winged Brigands Robbing Each Other's

Stores of Golden Dew. THE APIARY'S LIMITED MONARCHY

[WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH,]



stop to think when you are tickling your palate with a morsel of honey, of the enormous amount of labor expended in filling the tiny cells that go to make up a comb of honey, of the trips over hill land valley. clambering into

blossoms and out again, toiling with a persistence and energy Lighthat has through all ages become a proverb? I

spent a day not long since on a bee farm or spiary in Lawrence county and there learned a great deal of these interesting creatures.

While seated upon a bench under an apple ree I listened for hours to my friend the bee farmer telling of the wonderful ways of his pets. I observed quite a commotion among a number of the bees at the entrance to a hive, and in answer to my question, "What seems to be the trouble there?" my informant said: "Oh, they have got hold of a stranger there, and as he is not loaded up



A MODERN APIARY.

dockets, the records of deeds, wills, leases know more than mon, at least than some

to the inheritance of real growing out of the impossibility of proving the precise moment of the death of any property owner, husband, wife, father, son, sister, brother, who was overwhelmed, and who perished in this cataclysm; the kindred impossibility of proving which of several direct or possible heirs, grantees, or de-visees perished be ore the other; and the still further impossibility, in the instances of unrecovered or unrecognized dead, of prov-ing even the fact of death itself. These un-provable facts touch and affect the descent property-the inheritance of propertyand there must be a large number of in stances wherein such questions must arise, seeing that the major part of whole communities, as well as whole families, have been destroyed—hundreds, perhaps thousands, at the same instant, so far as we can tell—and other hundreds, and perhaps thousands, have gone out of human sight—

nobody can tell where. Only lawyers can fully understand what difficulties, what long-continued litigation and losses may arise from the uncertainty as to whether the father perished first or the child; whether the wife was the first to die or the husband; whether a brother or sister lived a moment longer than the father or mother; for upon such survivorship depends, in many instances, the direction that prop-erty must take under our inter-State laws or in the execution of wills; for here all of a family, or all of them, at least, who did perish, went at one fell swoop, without leaving sign or trace as to the moment of the decease of anyone of them. And what an opportunity there is for pretenders and false claimants of kinship.

THE COCOANUT CRAB.

Thief Whose Depredations Are Carried on In the Again Island Groves.

ientific American. I On the Agala Islands, in the Indian ocean, there is a very strange crab. He is known to science as the birgus lutro, or thief crab, and his depredations are carried on in the cocoanut groves, which abound on these islands. This crab grows to be 22 inches long, measuring from the tip of his tail to the end of the long claw, and resembles in general appearance the hermit crab. The abdomen is fleshy and not covered with a shell, and in order to protect this it is the habit of the thief crab to take forcible possession of a shell of the Trochial family, in which it lives.

It is nocturnal in its operations, and has the faculty of selecting the trees having the finest cocoanuts upon them. Climbing up the trunks, frequently for 25 feet, it reaches the limbs and severs the stems which attach the nuts to the branches. These are frequently as thick as your three fingers and quently as thick as your three fingers and would require a strong knife. Having brought down the cocoanut, the crab now descends to the ground, digs a hole and rolls the cocoanut into it. He then commences that the commences are off the husks, fiber by fiber, until them. I have them to the companions on the outside, so I have them. the nut is completely exposed, and then breaking in what is known as the eye he eats the meat completely out. The fibers stripped off the cocoanut by the crab will frequently fill a bushel basket, and they are gathered for making mattresses, and are also red for making mattresses, and are also

Cocoanut groves are cultivated by those who make a business of extracting the oil from the nuts, to be used for illuminating purposes, and the depredations of the crab are of a very serious character, in many cases the efforts of the natives to exterminate them proving fruitless.

"My dear fellow, you can't imagine how ! felt the first time I caught sight of a squirrel -a real, live squirrel! My heart jumped into my throat. What joy! What emotion! I raised my gun to my shoulder, took aim and fired. The gun went off all right—"
"Yes; I hope you didn't miss."
"And so did the squirrel."

one and he has struck the wrong hive, thing they seldom do, but if he stays all night he knows better than to go back home, as his own family would then have nothing to do with him."

A NERVE TESTER. At this juncture one of them came buzzing nervously near, at which I became uneasy, but was told to keep quiet and not get scared, and it would not bother me. Then, as if for the express purpose of testing my nerves, the little fiend came buzzing right up to within six inches of my nose, where he poised himself on wing. Sum-moning up my courage I looked him steadily in the eye without flinching.

"It is just coming over to investigate. Keep cool and it will not sting you," said the farmer. My nerves were by this time at a pretty high tension, as I was expecting every mo-ment to get it on the end of the nose, when it suddenly started off, much to my relief. "I have to be very careful when taking off honey," continued the farmer, "for, if I should let any drip on the grass, they would



Picturesque Old-Fashioned Hive. taliation. Then comes a desperate attack on some weak hive, which, if they can over-power, they will break open the comb and rob of its last drop. Sometimes, when a hive is weak and not able to protect itself, I

take a quart or so of bees from some strong hive and put them in about dask. After staying in all night, they will fight like fury for the very hive they were trying to rob the day before. I tried double the net, putting it about an inch apart, and then I outwitted them. I have be very careful not to get robbing started,

as it is so contagious I can hardly get-it stopped."
"When do they commence to swarm?" I

asked. "Well, that depends on the weather. Bees like warm weather, and June and July are the months when the most swarms come off; but I have taken off swarms in April, which is not a common occurrence in

"Is it not a dangerous business to hive a "Oh, no; not if you understand working with bees. Of course I use this veil. You see it is fastened to the brim of my hat and I just tuck the ends under my coat collar and then they cannot get near my face or and then they cannot get near my face or neck, although they sometimes strike against it in such numbers and with such force that it feels as though some one was throwing handfuls of gravel at me. I al-ways wear this hat in case of an emergency. The other day I was out here mowing clover